

Next Generation Marine Vessels *Fuel Cells and Gas Turbines*



Presented at
Workshop on
Maritime Energy and Clean Emissions

Washington, DC
30 January, 2002

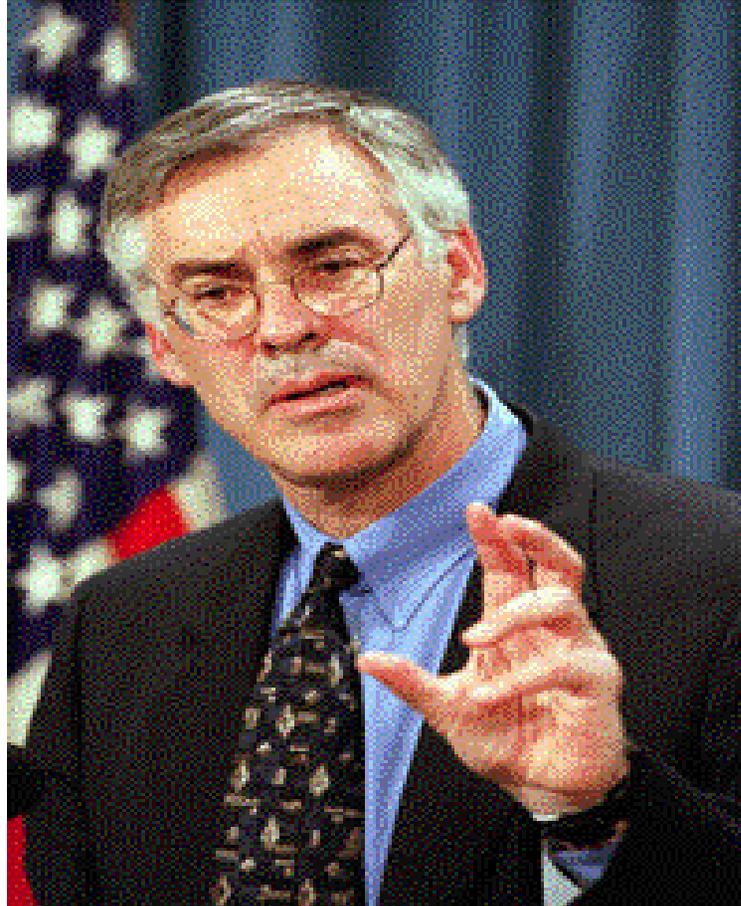
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Strategic Center for Natural Gas



Navy Recognizes Benefit of Electric Drive

“The key design element of integrated power and electric drive is a single source generator for the requirements of all ship's power needs, including propulsion.”



Roadmapping Participants

- **Government**

- DOE/NETL
- ONR
- NAVSEA
- NAVAIR
- TACOM
- USCG



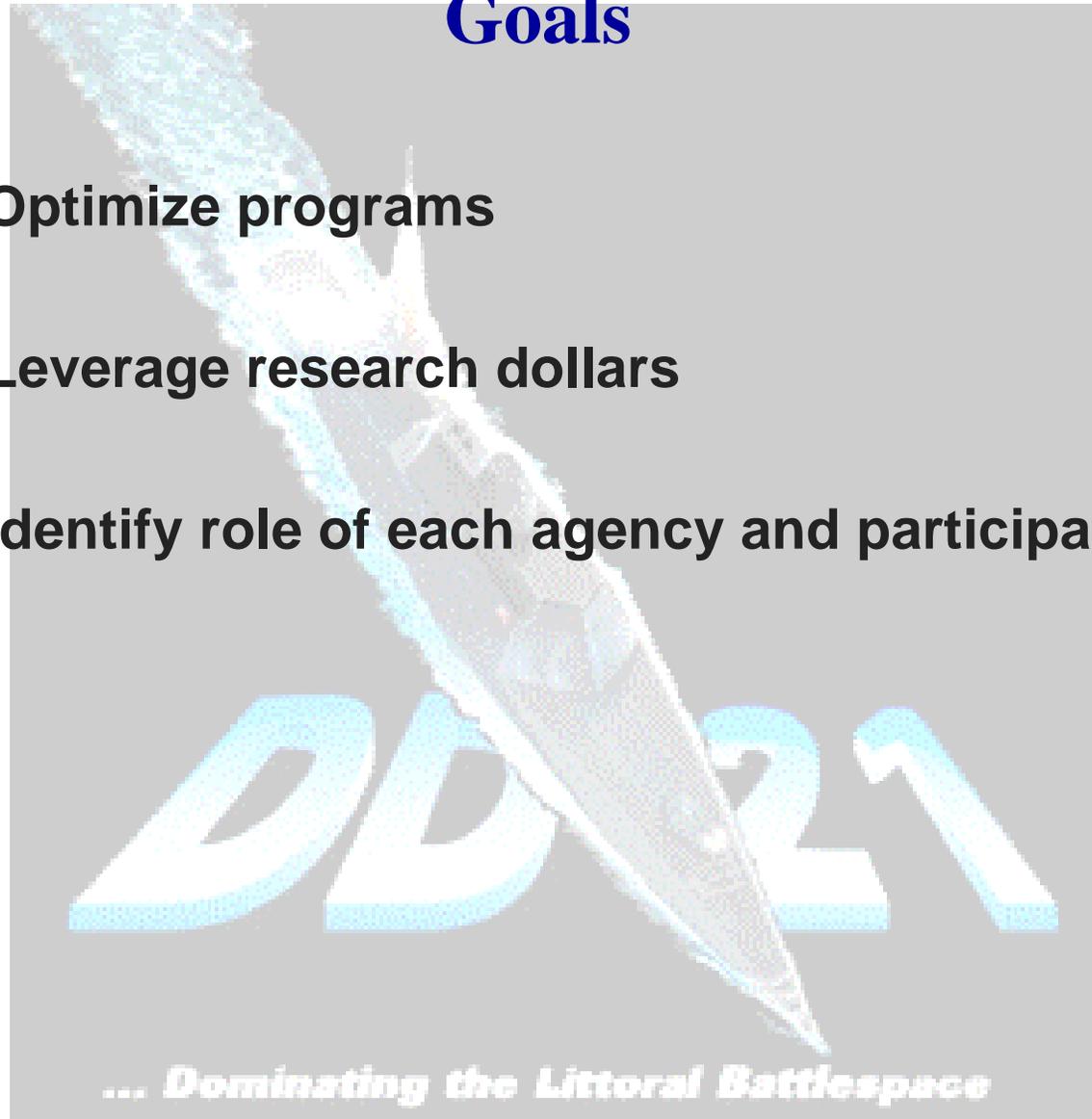
- **Industry**

- NNS
- Bath Iron Works
- Ingalls

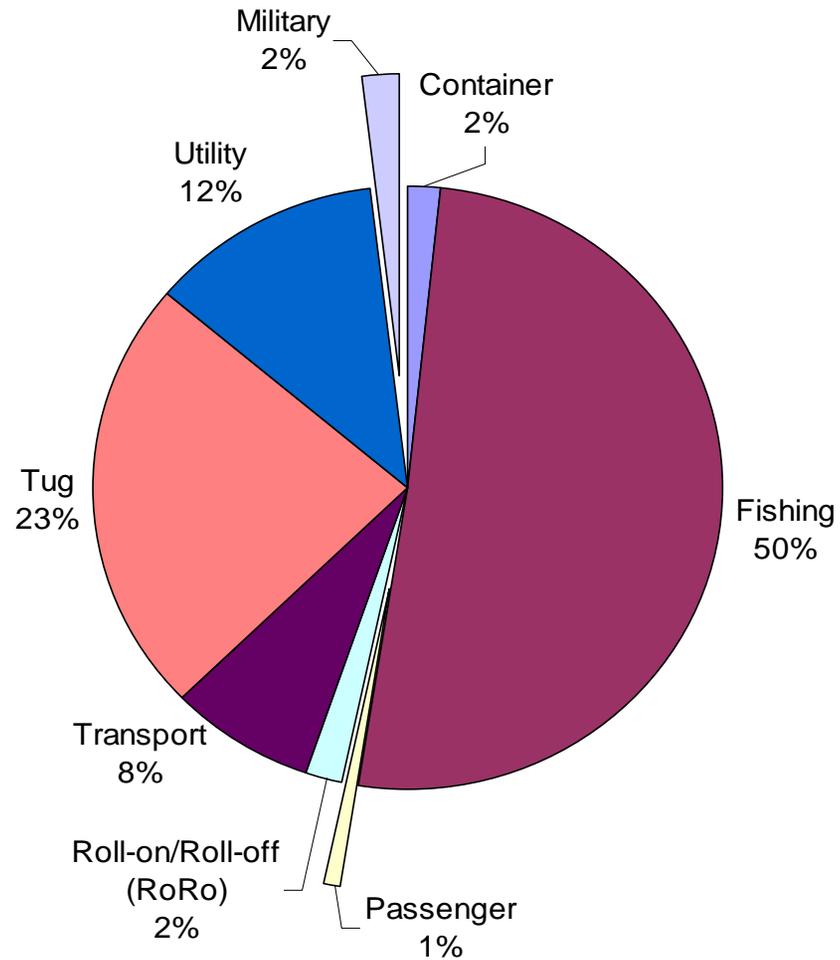


Goals

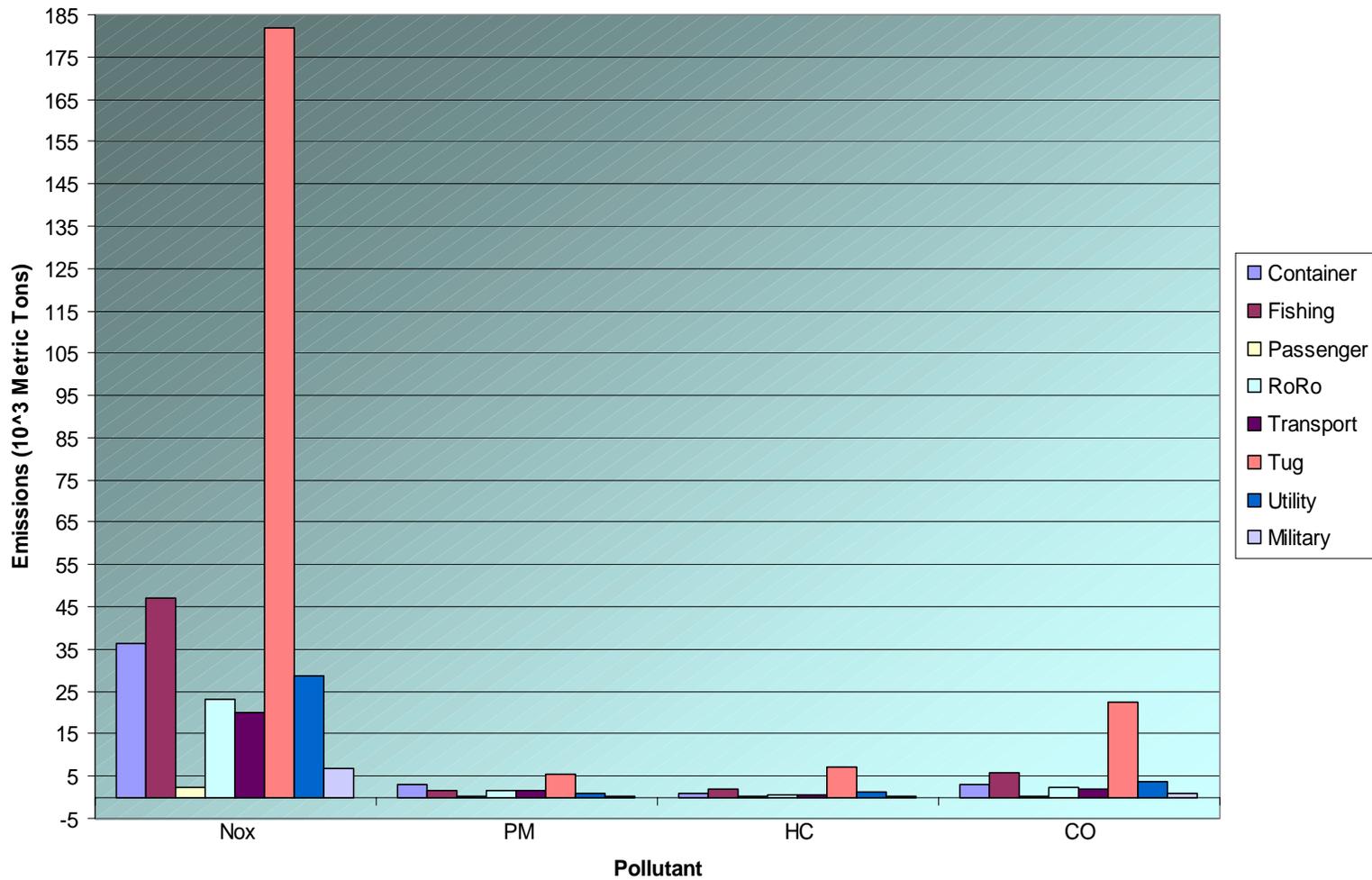
- Optimize programs
- Leverage research dollars
- Identify role of each agency and participant.



Ships by Type

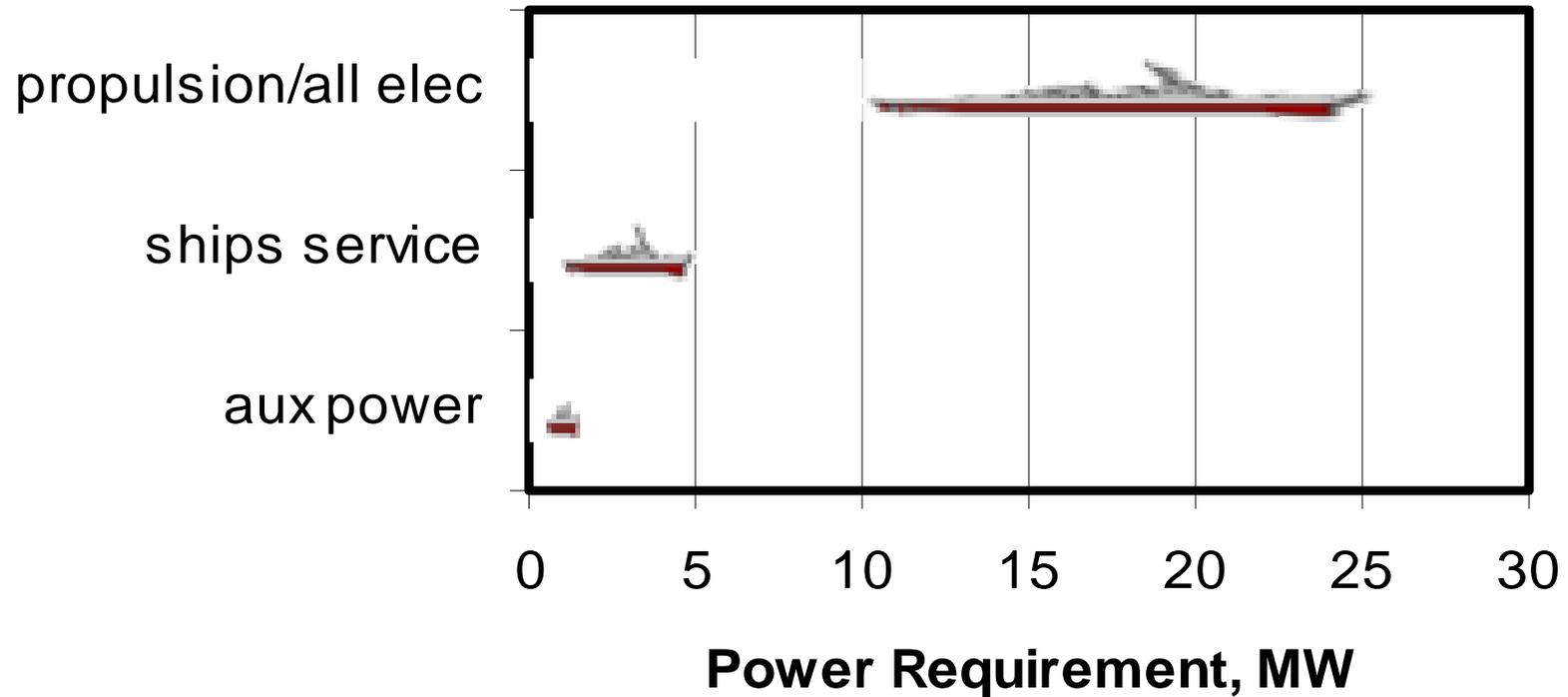


Emissions by Type

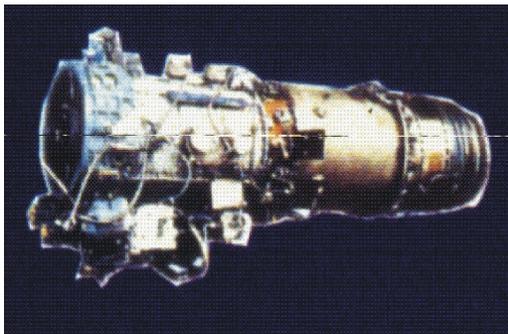


Source: EPA

Key Power Plant Sizes Identified



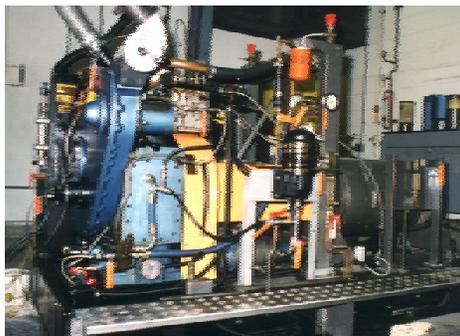
Technologies of the Future



Turbines



Fuels



Engines



Fuel Cells



Hybrids



Turbines for Marine Applications

- **Inland Waterways(600-3760kW)**
 - Microturbines, IC Engines, Hybrids
- **Inland and Coastal(2255-9022kW)**
 - Industrial GT, Engines, Hybrids
- **Ocean Going Ships(6015-67,669kW)**
 - Aeroderivatives, Industrial GT, Hybrids
- **Fast Container Ship(150,000-375,000kW)**
 - Large Aeroderivatives



DER “Prime Movers”

Examples



Advanced Turbines



Reciprocating Engines



Photovoltaics



Fuel Cells



Wind

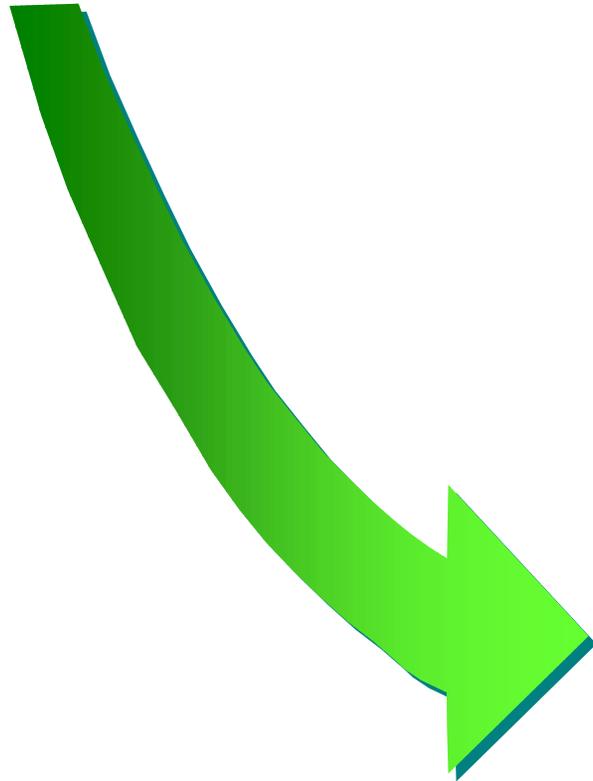


Microturbines



Advanced Microturbines

2000
17-30% Efficiency*



2007
40% Efficiency*

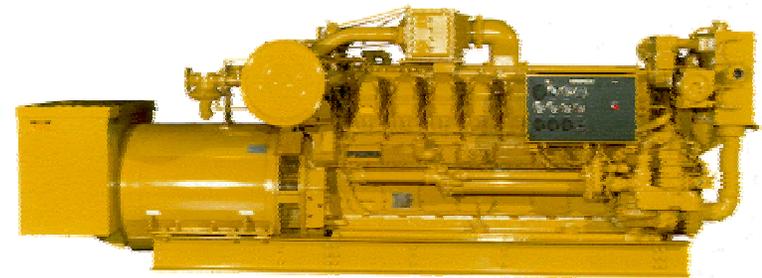
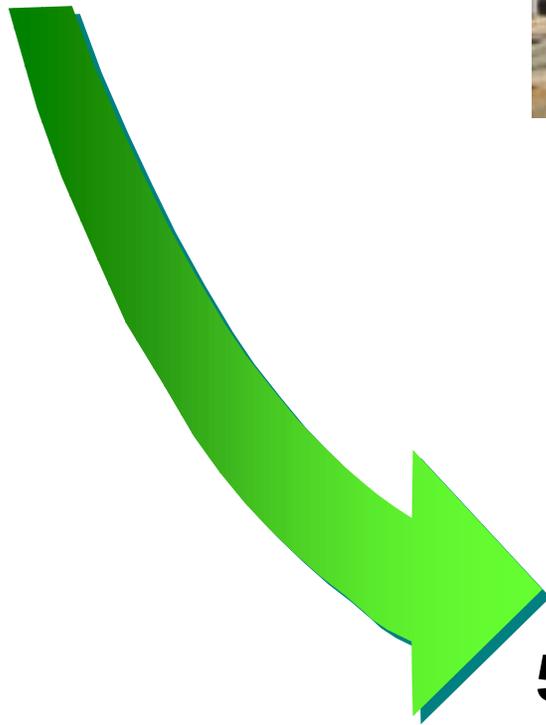
* Lower Heating Value



Reciprocating Engines

2000

25 - 40% Efficiency



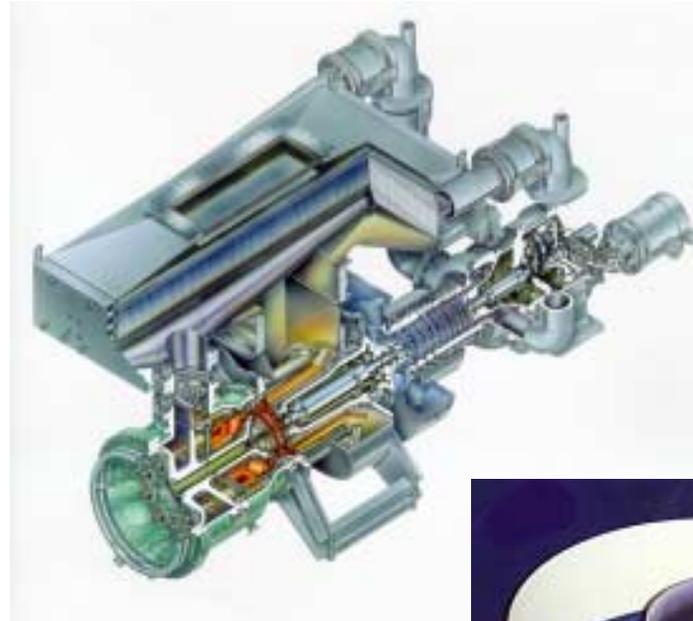
2007

50% Efficiency



Industrial Gas Turbines

1992
Double digit ppm NO_x



2010
<5 ppm NO_x



DOE/NETL Products Availability

Turbine Technologies

<u>Year</u>	<u>Merc 50</u>	<u>Aero-gas</u>	<u>Aero-gas</u>	<u>Micro-turbine</u>	<u>Ram-jet</u>
2000 <i>now</i>	\$400, 4 MW 41%, Demo test	\$500, 25 MW 42%, Commercial	\$500, 42 MW 42%, Commercial	\$700, <100 kW 30%, Commercial	\$250, 5 MW 50%, Tested
2001	Commercial				
2002					
2003					15 MW, 50% Prototype
2004		30+ MW, 50% Demo/Test			
2005				100 kW to 1 MW 40%, Demo/Test	15 MW Commercial
2006					
2007				Commercial	5–15 MW 60%, Test
2008					



R&D Activities: First Generation Fuel Cell – Turbine Hybrids

2000

- 60% Efficiency (LHV)
- <1 ppm NOx

- *Advanced systems integration*
- *Improved control systems*

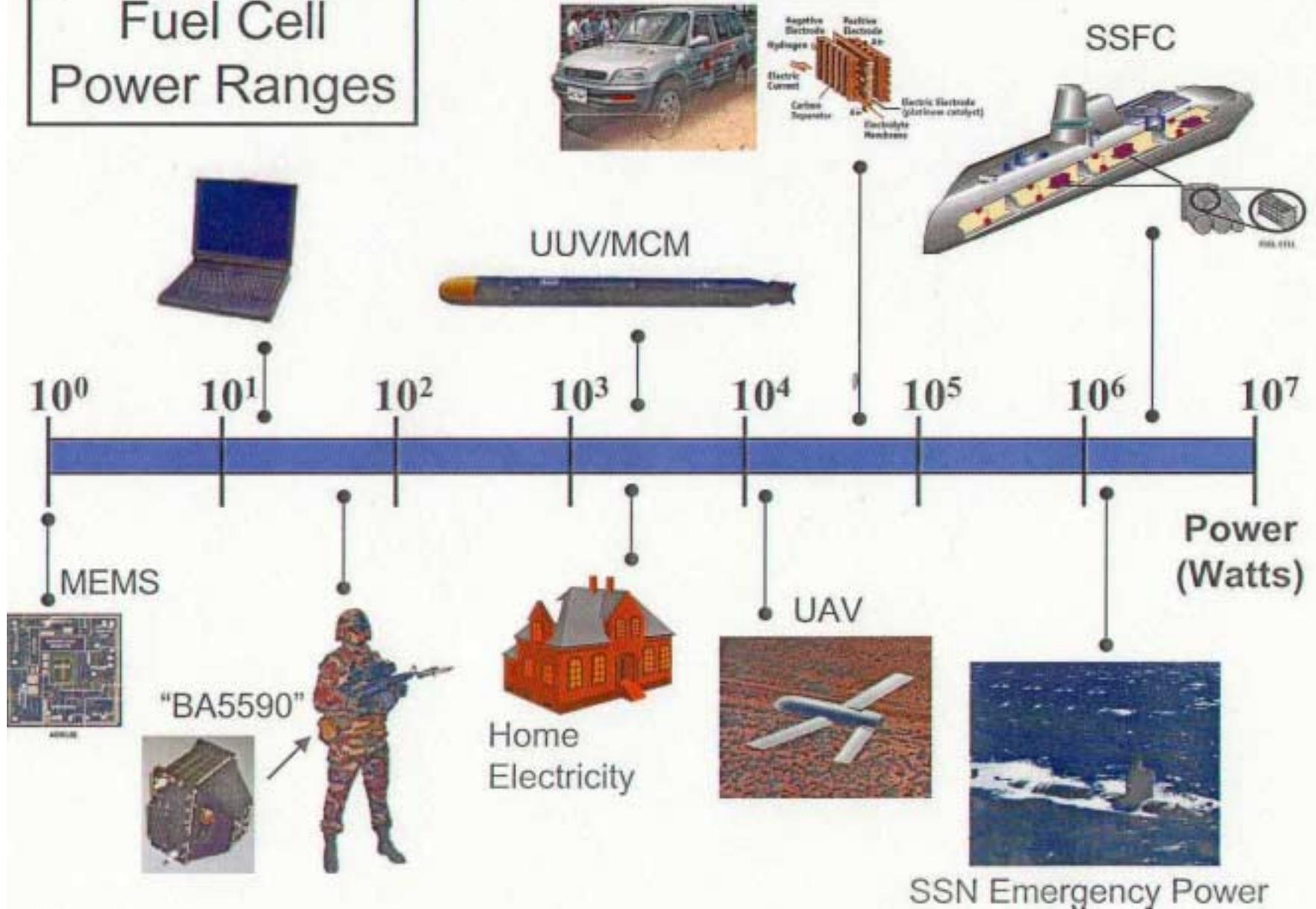


2007

- >70% Efficiency (LHV)
- <<1 ppm NOx



Fuel Cell Power Ranges



DOE/NETL Products Availability

Fuel Cells and Hybrids

<u>Year</u>	<u>PAFC</u>	<u>MCFC</u>	<u>SOFC</u>	<u>SSFC</u>	<u>Hybrids</u>
2000 <i>now</i>	\$4,250 200 kW (modular to approx. 1.2 MW) 40%, Commercial	R&D Prototype 250 kW, 47% Demo/Test	R&D Prototype 100 kW, 45% Demo/Test		R&D Prototype 25 kW, 57% Demo/Test
2001					
2002					
2003		Est. \$3,000 250 kW to 1 MW 47%, Prototype	Est. \$3,000 250 kW to 1 MW 47%, Prototype	\$1,000 5 kW Module Prototype	\$3,000 250 kW to 1 MW, 60% Demo/Test
2004					
2005				\$800 Truck APU Unit Commercial	
2006					
2007					
2008		Est. \$1,500 ≤ 3 MW Commercial	Est. \$1,500 ≤ 3 MW Commercial	\$400 Lux. Vehicle APU, Commercial	\$1,300 3 MW, 74% Commercial



Emission Reduction Key

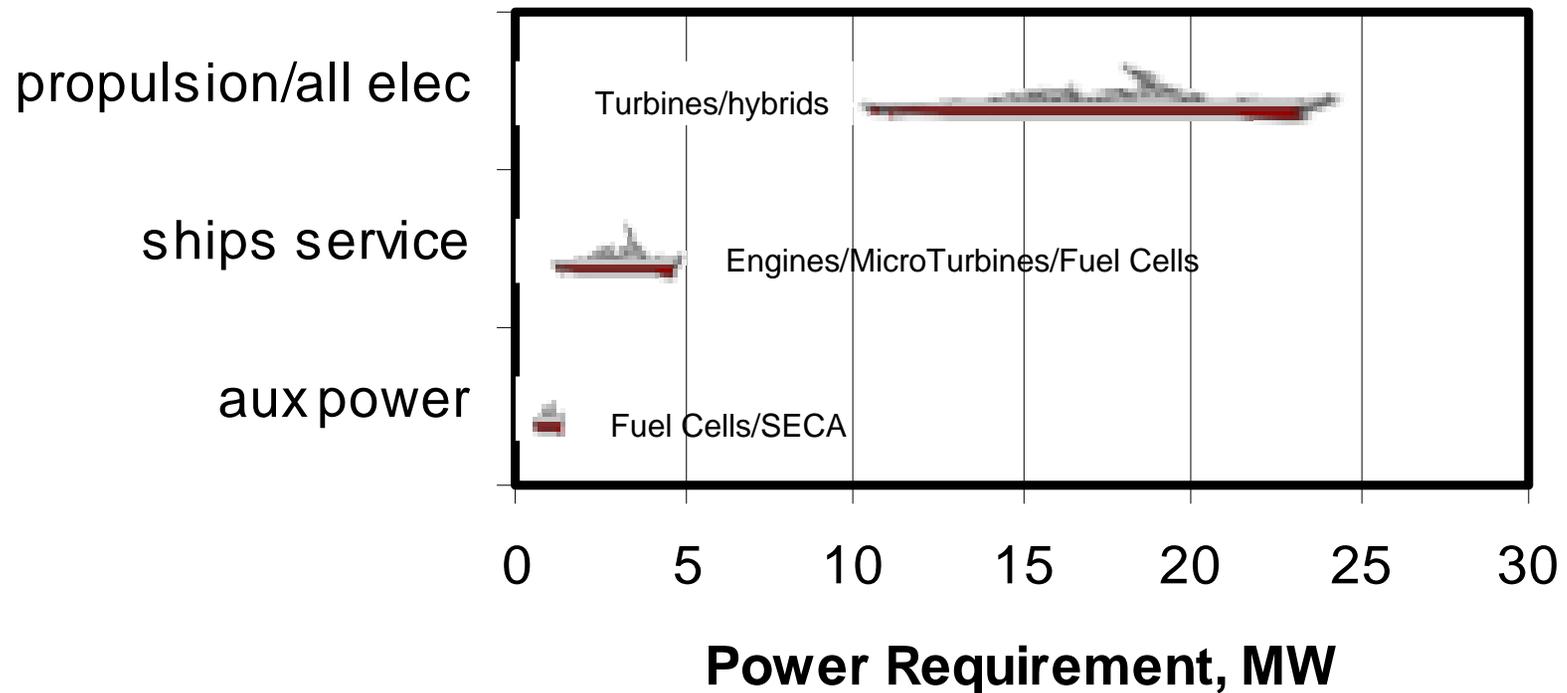
(emission goals)	Fuel Cells (45-55%)	Gas Turbines (45-55%)	Hybrids (50-85%)*	2007 Regulations (2030)
NOx, ppm	Negligible	<5 ppm	Negligible- < 5 ppm	<11 g/kW-hr (-24%)
SOx, ppm	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	(<15 ppm)
Particulates	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	<0.5 g/kW-hr (-12%)
CO	<5 ppm	<10 ppm	Negligible to < 10 ppm	5 g/kW-hr

Hybrids are dependent upon configuration

Negligible = < 1 ppm



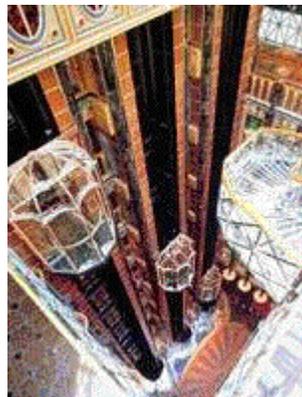
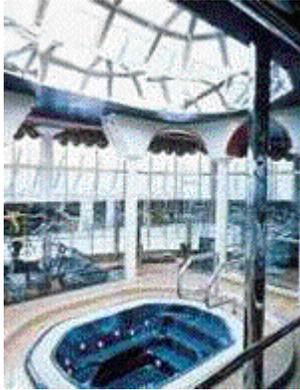
Technologies Match Needs



Panamax: First Fuel Cell Powered Ship?

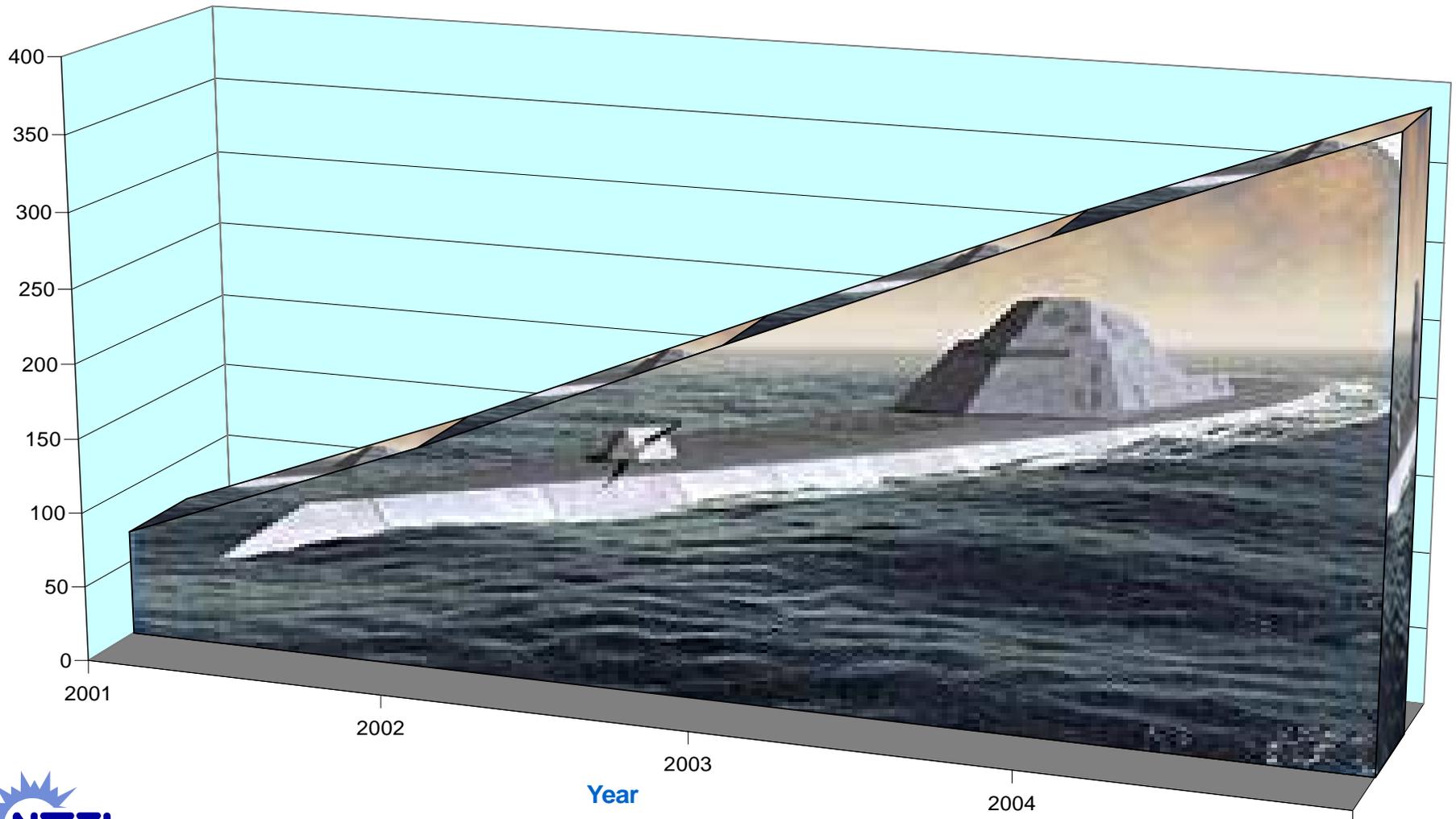


Cruising Italian-American Style



Marine Vessel Initiative Budget Estimate

Cumulative Budget Needs, \$Millions



2005

Strategic Center for Natural Gas

DOE: Opening New Frontiers in Propulsion and Ships Service Power

